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judiciary," namely, the criminal magistracy (page 330) shows an imperfect knowledge of that social structure which he desires to reform. His misconception of the nature of crime, which seems fundamental, may be illustrated by his statement (page 247) that prostitution is not really crime, although made so by statute, because the action is due to natural human impulses, does not give rise to a conflict between individual interests, and is a professional activity.

These, it may be urged, are mere microscopic defects in a comprehensive work. They seem to the reviewer to indicate an ignorance of the essential subject-matter of the science. But the author seems to have fundamental limitations which lead him to ignore valuable factors in civilization, and thus reach a partial, if not a partisan, view of the subject. To him, religion is merely superstition; morality is only the *scientia morum*; education, the assembling of information about the physical world. The gross materialism of his philosophy is united with a sort of mechanical sentimentality on the subject of penology which hardly carries conviction.

J. H. BEALE.

THE LAW OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY. By Charles Henry Huberich. New York: Baker Voorhis Company. 1918.

This book is primarily a commentary on the Act of Congress of October 6, 1917, known as "The Trading with the Enemy Act"; as a commentary its value is doubtful. The proofs were closed too late to include certain fundamental executive orders of February, March, and April, and certain fundamental decisions have changed something of what is stated as law in the book. Some problems, moreover, that have been discussed in recent decisions are not touched upon in the volume. Though this is not the author's fault, it of course renders the book far less valuable than a slightly later book would have made it. Nor does Mr. Huberich point out the important particulars in which American legislation differs from the English Act of 1914. He does not distinguish adequately what is new in substance and effect in the present law in its relation to older theories of neutrality and contraband. He does not give the forms of the war trade board or the custodian of alien property, though he does summarize the certain orders and a treasury decision preceding the act. Mr. Huberich's views are valuable but uneven. His wide continental experience makes his comments upon the position and powers of an alien enemy particularly useful. Its citations are accurate and full. It is certainly an improvement on the volumes of Schuster and of Campbell which have come to us from England. Its practical utility lies in the fact that it is the latest treatment we possess upon the subject which yesterday was all but academic and today is of vital importance. It will be a source of satisfaction to every student of International Law if Mr. Huberich would so revise his book as to make it that standard of treatise he is so uniquely qualified to write.

CHARLES MARVIN.

HANDBOOK OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. By William L. Clark, Jr. Second Edition by William E. Mikell. West Publishing Company. 1918. pp. xi, 748.

This is one of the "Hornbook Series" and presents the familiar features of that series. It is an attempt to state in summary fashion the existing law. The scope of the field and the importance of local technicalities add to the difficulties of such treatment. The editor speaks in his preface of the uneven progress toward de-technicalization of criminal procedure which has marked

the two decades since the appearance of the first edition. The fact that about one-third of the present volume is devoted to the requirements of indictments suggests that something is left to be accomplished in that field of legal reform.

Others might differ with the author's judgment as to the proper limitations of his subject. Fifty pages devoted to questions of evidence seem either too much or too little. And one might expect to find discussion of some matters which are omitted. For instance the book is silent upon the technical and important questions of procedure which arise when a federal offender is apprehended in a district other than that in which the indictment was returned.

Probably the fact that this is a second edition indicates that the work has found a place with the profession. Those to whom it has been helpful will be glad to have the notes and citations brought up to date. Those who prefer the Reports and Digests or local manuals of practice and procedure will continue to use them.

H. LA RUE BROWN.

MODERN BUSINESS CORPORATION. By William Anna Allen Wood. Second Edition. Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Company. 1917.

This is a compact manual of Corporation Law which may be useful to the student of economics and the ordinary reader. It includes a chapter on Taxation which has a special utility for those public officials upon whom devolves the administration of tax laws. The book is not especially valuable for lawyers, and on some topics, notably on the subject of *Ultra Vires*, to which one page is allotted, the treatment is so sketchy as to be worthless. The one hundred and forty-eight corporate forms are gone through *seriatim*, and some useful comment is made upon articles of agreement by unincorporated associations. The most valuable part of the book is the Appendix, in which are included the rules of the New York Stock Exchange, federal statutes regulating corporations, a typical blue-book law, and various tables of the income-yielding capacity of stocks and bonds; but were this not a second edition this volume would hardly be a justified addition to a field already more than fully occupied.